

# National Drug Early Warning System (NDEWS) Sentinel Community Site (SCS) Drug Use Patterns and Trends: SCS Snapshot

The *SCS Snapshot* is prepared by NDEWS Coordinating Center staff and contains graphics that display information on drug use, substance use disorders and treatment, drug poisoning deaths, and drug seizures. The *SCS Snapshots* attempt to harmonize data available for each of the 12 sites by presenting standardized graphics from local treatment admissions and four national data sources:

- ◇ National Survey on Drug Use and Health;
- ◇ Youth Risk Behavior Survey;
- ◇ SCE-provided local treatment admissions data;
- ◇ National Vital Statistics System mortality data queried from CDC WONDER; and
- ◇ National Forensic Laboratory Information System.

The *SCS Snapshots* for each of the 12 Sentinel Community Sites and detailed information about NDEWS can be found on the NDEWS website at [www.ndews.org](http://www.ndews.org).

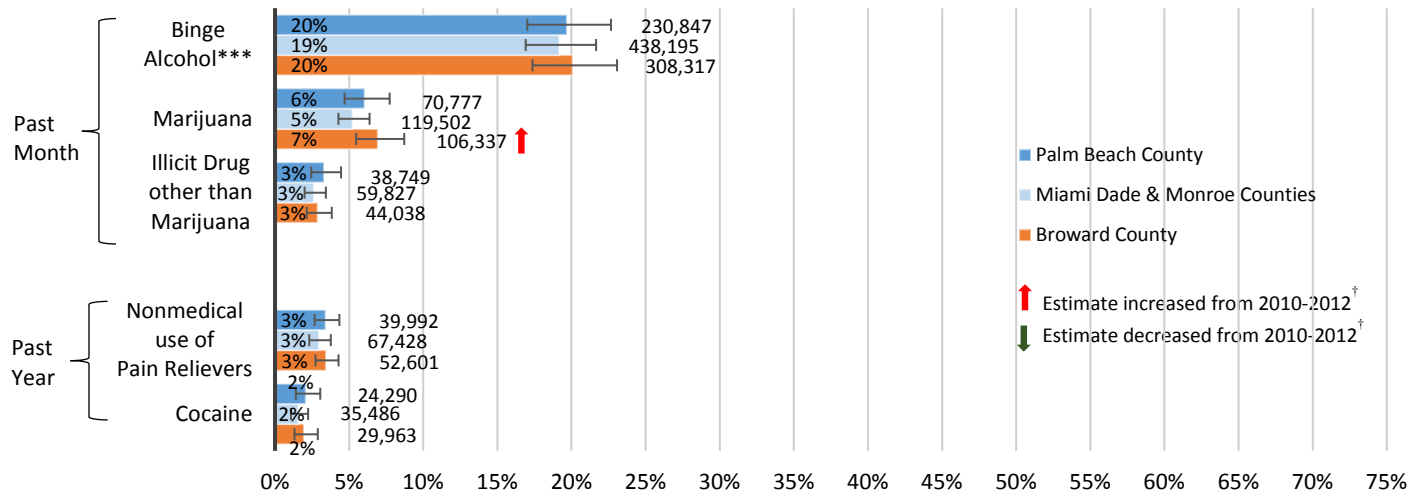
# Southeastern FL (Miami Area) SCS Snapshot, 2017

## Substance Use

National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH): Survey of U.S. Population\*

### Persons 12+ Years Reporting Selected Substance Use, Southeastern Florida Region<sup>^</sup>, 2012-2014

Estimated Percent, 95% Confidence Interval, and Estimated Number of Persons\*\*

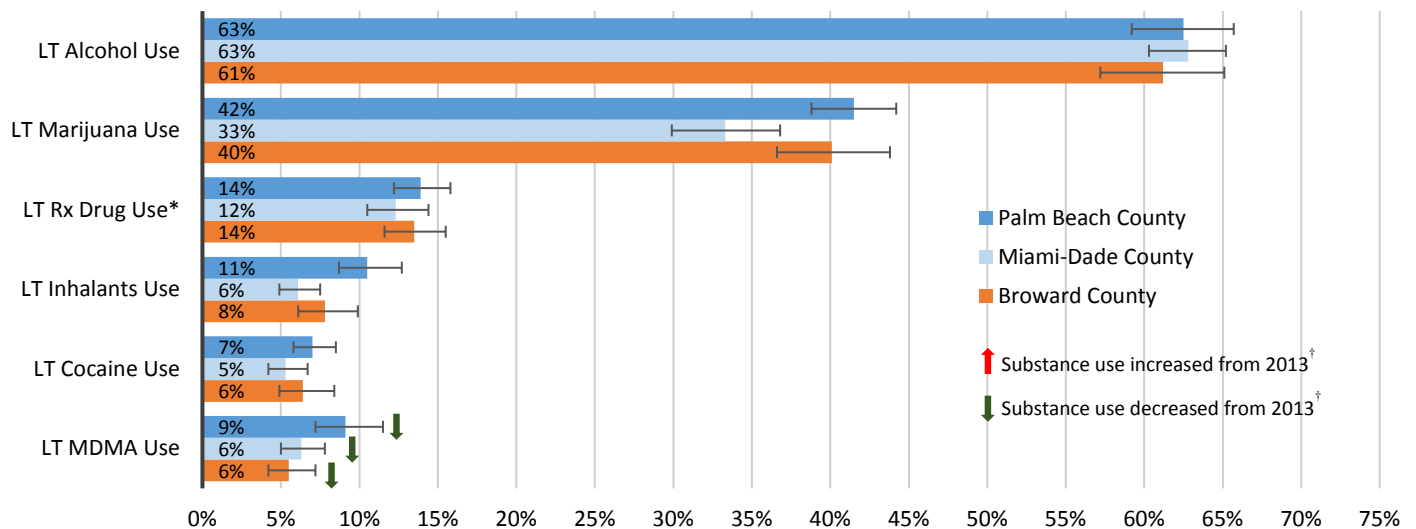


\*U.S. Population: U.S. civilian non-institutionalized population. <sup>^</sup>Southeastern Florida Region: NSDUH Regions Broward Circuit 17 (Broward County); Southeast Circuit 15 (Palm Beach County); and South Circuits 11 and 16 (Miami-Dade and Monroe Counties). \*\*Estimated Number: Calculated by multiplying the prevalence rate and the population estimate of persons 12+ years (1,172,607 [Palm Beach County], 2,285,489 [Miami-Dade & Monroe Counties], and 1,536,230 [Broward County]) from Table C1 of the NSDUH Report. \*\*\*Binge Alcohol: Defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion. <sup>†</sup>Statistically significant change: p<0.05. **Source:** Adapted by the NDEWS Coordinating Center from data provided by SAMHSA, NSDUH. Annual averages based on combined 2012 to 2014 NSDUH data.

### Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS): Survey of Student Population

#### Public High-School Students Reporting Lifetime (LT) Use of Selected Substances, Southeastern Florida<sup>^</sup>, 2015

Estimated Percent and 95% Confidence Interval



<sup>^</sup>Southeastern Florida: Data not available for region as a whole so data provided for each county separately.

\*LT Rx Drug Use: Defined as ever taking prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription one or more times during their life.

<sup>†</sup>Statistically significant change: p<0.05 by t-test.

See *Sentinel Community Site (SCS) Data Tables and Overview & Limitations* section for more information regarding the data.

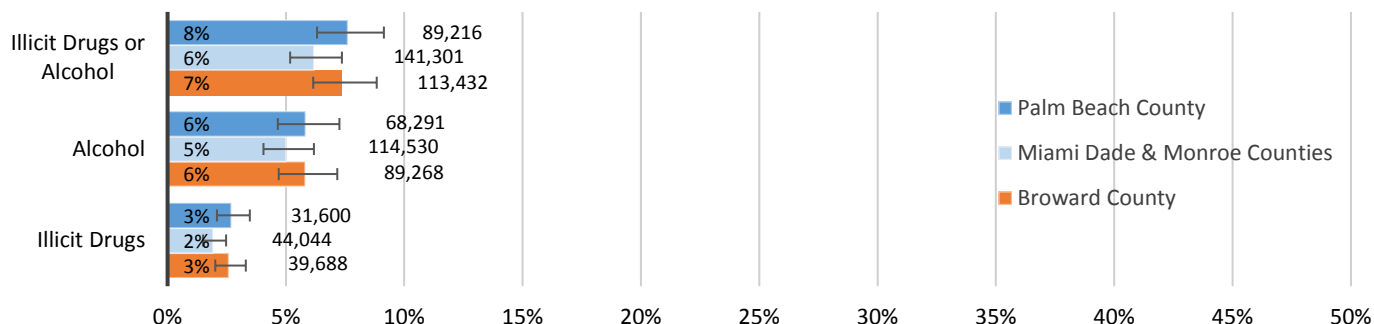
**Source:** Adapted by the NDEWS Coordinating Center from data provided by CDC, 1991-2015 High School YRBS data.

# Substance Use Disorders and Treatment

## National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH): Survey of U.S. Population\*

### Substance Use Disorders\*\* in Past Year Among Persons 12+ Years, Southeastern Florida Region^, 2012-2014

Estimated Percent, 95% Confidence Interval, and Estimated Number of Persons\*\*\*



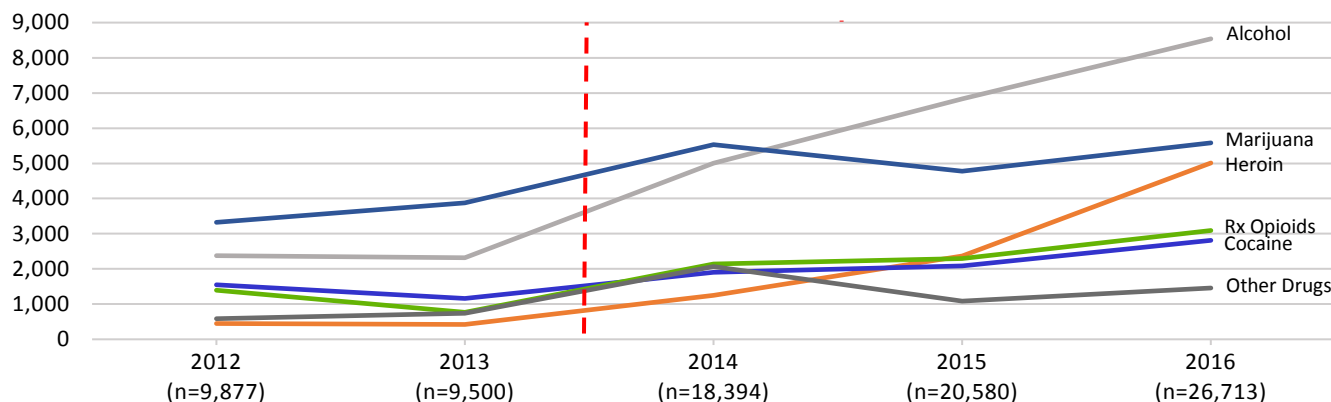
\*U.S. Population: U.S. civilian non-institutionalized population. \*\*Substance Use Disorders in Past Year: Persons are classified as having a substance use disorder in the past 12 months based on responses to questions that meet the criteria specified in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV)*. ^Southeastern Florida Region: NSDUH Regions Broward Circuit 17 (Broward County); Southeast Circuit 15 (Palm Beach County); and South Circuits 11 and 16 (Miami-Dade and Monroe Counties). \*\*\*Estimated Number: Calculated by multiplying the prevalence rate and the population estimate of persons 12+ years (1,172,607 [Palm Beach County], 2,285,489 [Miami-Dade & Monroe Counties], and 1,536,230 [Broward County]) from Table C1 of the NSDUH Report.

Source: Adapted by the NDEWS Coordinating Center from data provided by SAMHSA, NSDUH. Annual averages based combined 2012 to 2014 NSDUH data.

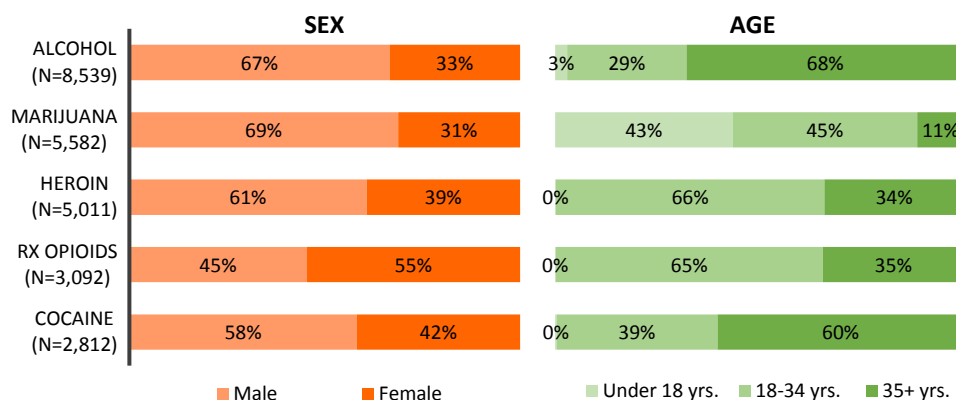
## Treatment Admissions Data from Local Sources

### Trends in Treatment Admissions\*, by Primary Substance of Abuse, Southeastern Florida (Miami Area)^, 2012-2016

(n = Number of Treatment Admissions)



### Demographic Characteristics of Treatment Admissions\*, Southeastern Florida (Miami Area)^, 2016



\*Treatment Admissions: Includes all admissions to programs receiving any public funds. Data for Palm Beach County is not available for 2012-2013, therefore 2012-2013 only includes data for Broward and Miami-Dade counties; 2014-2016 includes data for all three counties in the Miami MSA.

^Southeastern Florida (Miami Area): Includes the three counties of the Miami MSA – Broward, Miami-Dade, and Palm Beach counties. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding. See *Sentinel Community Site (SCS) Data Tables and Overview & Limitations* section for more information regarding the data.

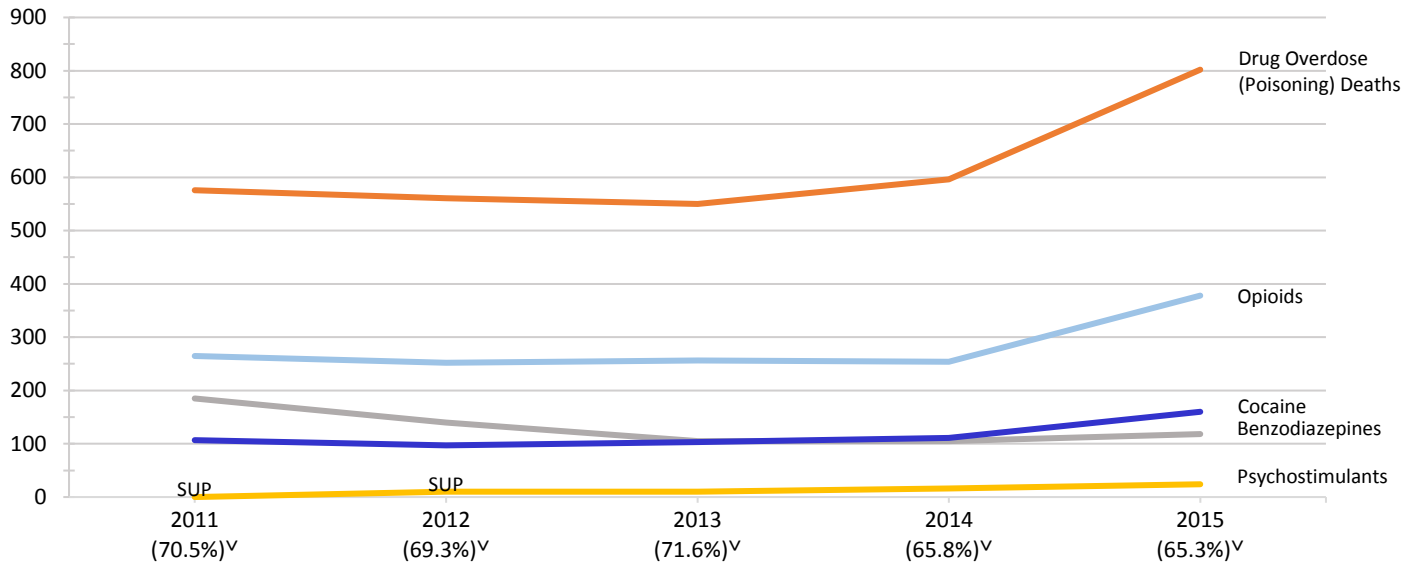
Source: Data provided to the Southeastern Florida NDEWS SCE by the Florida Department of Children and Families.

# Drug Overdose (Poisoning) Deaths

National Vital Statistics System (NVSS) via CDC WONDER

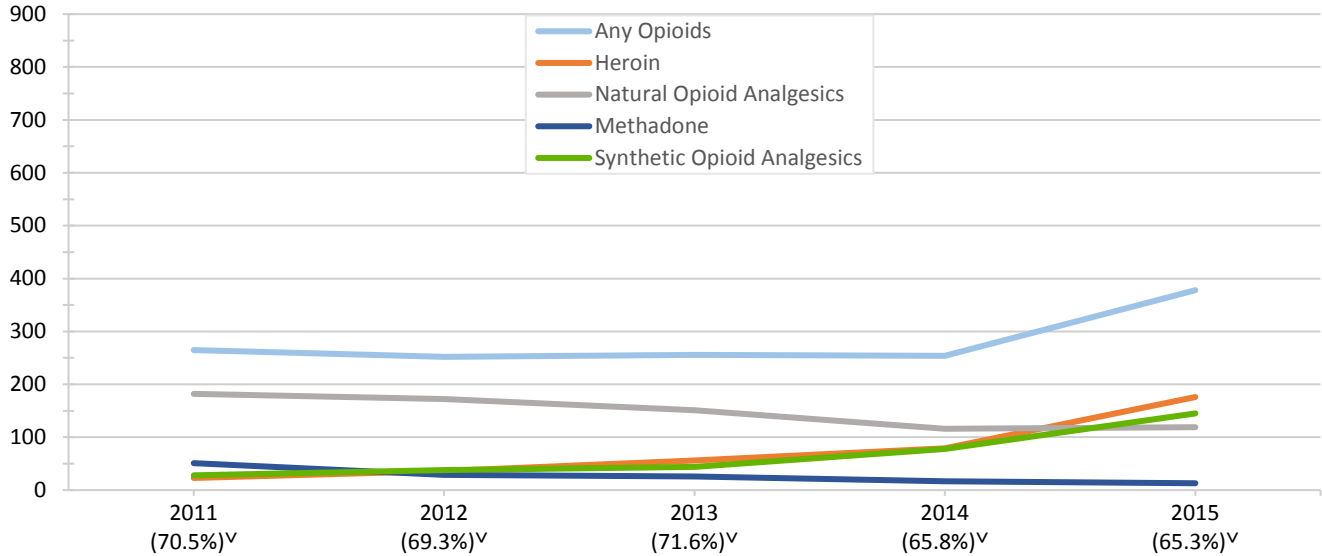
## Trends in Drug Overdose (Poisoning) Deaths\*, by Drug\*\*, Southeastern Florida (Miami Area)^, 2011–2015

(Number of Deaths and Percent of Drug Overdose (Poisoning) Deaths with Drug(s) Specified<sup>Y</sup>)



## Trends in Opioid Overdose (Poisoning) Deaths\*, by Opioid, Southeastern Florida (Miami Area)^, 2011–2015

(Number of Deaths, by Drug\*\* and Percent of Drug overdose (Poisoning) Deaths with Drug(s) Specified<sup>Y</sup>)



\*Drug Overdose (Poisoning) Deaths: Defined as deaths with ICD-10 underlying cause-of-death (UCOD) codes: X40-X44, X60-X64, X85, and Y10-Y14. \*\*Drug Overdose (Poisoning) Deaths, by Drug: Drug overdose (poisoning) deaths with ICD-10 multiple cause-of-death (MCOD) T-codes: Benzodiazepines (T42.4); Cocaine (T40.5); Psychostimulants with Abuse Potential [excluding cocaine] (T43.6)—may include amphetamines, caffeine, MDMA, methamphetamine, and/or methylphenidate; Any Opioids (T40.0-T40.4, OR T40.6). Specific opioids are defined: Opium (T40.0); Heroin (T40.1); Natural Opioid Analgesics (T40.2)—may include morphine, codeine, and semi-synthetic opioid analgesics, such as oxycodone, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, and oxymorphone; Methadone (T40.3); Synthetic Opioid Analgesics [excluding methadone] (T40.4)—may include drugs such as tramadol and fentanyl; and Other and Unspecified Narcotics (T40.6). ^Southeastern Florida: Comprised of Broward, Miami-Dade, and Palm Beach Counties. <sup>Y</sup>Percent of Drug Overdose (Poisoning) Deaths with Drug(s) Specified: The percentage of drug overdose (poisoning) deaths with specific drugs mentioned varies considerably by state/catchment area. This statistic describes the annual percentage of drug overdose (poisoning) deaths that include at least one ICD-10 MCOD code in the range T36-T50.8. See *Sentinel Community Site (SCS) Data Tables and/or Overview & Limitations* for additional information on mortality data.

**Source:** Adapted by the NDEWS Coordinating Center from data provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics, Multiple cause of death 1999-2015, available on the CDC WONDER Online Database, released 2016. Data compiled in the Multiple cause of death 1999-2015 were provided by the 57 vital statistics jurisdictions through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program. Retrieved between February-June 2017, from <http://wonder.cdc.gov/mcd-icd10.html>

# Law Enforcement Drug Seizures

## National Forensic Laboratory Information System (NFLIS)

### Drug Reports\* for Items Seized by Law Enforcement in the Miami MSA^ in 2016 DEA National Forensic Laboratory Information System (NFLIS)

Top 10 Drug Reports and Selected Drug Categories

Drug Identified	Number (#)	Percent of Total Drug Reports (%)
<b>TOTAL Drug Reports</b>	<b>21,306</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Top 10 Drug Reports</b>		
Cocaine	7,794	36.6%
Cannabis	3,932	18.5%
Heroin	2,027	9.5%
Alprazolam	1,247	5.9%
No Controlled Drug Identified	1,192	5.6%
Fentanyl	612	2.9%
Oxycodone	574	2.7%
Methamphetamine	539	2.5%
Dibutylone (Beta-Keto-N,N-Dimethyl-1,3-Benzodioxolylbutanamine; Bk-Dmbdb)	249	1.2%
Amphetamine	235	1.1%
<b>Top 10 Total</b>	<b>18,401</b>	<b>86.4%</b>
<b>New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) Drug Categories†</b>		
Fentanyl and Other Fentanyl‡	829	3.9%
Synthetic Cathinones	664	3.1%
Synthetic Cannabinoids	118	0.6%
Tryptamines	16	<0.1%
2C Phenethylamines	9	<0.1%
Piperazines	7	<0.1%
<b>Any Opioid‡</b>	<b>4,001</b>	<b>18.8%</b>

Top Drug Reports Among Select\*\* NPS Drug Categories† (% of Category)

#### Fentanyl and Other Fentanyl‡ (n=829)

Fentanyl (74%)  
Carfentanil (14%)  
Furanyl Fentanyl (9%)  
Acetylfentanyl (2%)  
Fluoroisobutyrylfentanyl (1%)

#### Synthetic Cathinones (n=664)

Dibutylone (38%)  
alpha-PVP (28%)  
N-Ethylpentylone (15%)  
Ethylone (10%)  
Pentylone (3%)

#### Synthetic Cannabinoids (n=118)

FUB-AMB (26%)  
5-Fluoro-ADB (19%)  
AB-FUBINACA (17%)  
XLR-11 (9%)  
NM2201 (8%)

\*Drug Report: Drug that is identified in law enforcement items, submitted to and analyzed by federal, state, or local forensic labs, and included in the NFLIS database. The NFLIS database allows for the reporting of up to three drugs per item submitted for analysis. The data presented are a total count of first, second, and third listed reports for each selected drug item seized and analyzed. The timeframe is January-December 2016.

^Miami MSA: Includes Broward, Miami-Dade, and Palm Beach Counties. \*\*Select NPS Drug Categories: The 3 most prevalent NPS drug categories.

Percentages may not sum to 100 due to either rounding, missing data and/or because not all possible categories are presented in the table.

†Drug Categories/Any Opioid: See *Sentinel Community Site (SCS) Data Table 6b* for a full list of the drug reports for each NPS and Opioid category.

‡Other Fentanyl is substances that are structurally related to fentanyl (e.g., acetylfentanyl and butyl fentanyl). See *Notes About Data Terms in Overview and Limitations* section for a list of Other Fentanyl that were reported to NFLIS from the 12 NDEWS sites.

Source: Adapted by the NDEWS Coordinating Center from data provided by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Diversion Control Division, Drug and Chemical Evaluation Section, Data Analysis Unit. Data were retrieved from the NFLIS Data Query System (DQS) on May 28, 2017.